

if they had just crawled from the pupae. Secondly the moths were grouped in pairs, each female having a male resting beside it. Unfortunately I have not been able to revisit the area to continue my observations. — B. J. TAYLOR, 86 Furzebrook Road, Wareham, Dorset.

[A similar phenomenon was witnessed here in 1934 and recorded by Brig.-Gen. J. B. G. Tulloch in *Entomologist*, 68: 93-94. On that occasion the *dubitata* were estimated to run into hundreds and were accompanied by *Vanessa atalanta* L. and dozens of *Scoliopteryx libatrix* L. It would be interesting to know if such a concourse occurs here annually.—J.M.C.H.].

THE VOLTINISM OF *PHYLLONORYCTER ROBORIS* (ZELLER). — I have already drawn attention to experience in rearing this species suggesting that it is univoltine (*Ent. Rec.* 88: 158-159). This year I have had corroboration. On our drive south from Scotland on the 10th of August 1978, my wife and I visited the battle-training area near Ollerton, Nottinghamshire where we had previously taken mines. This time we needed fieldcraft as well as field-work as an army exercise was in progress and we would certainly have been ejected had we been seen. The mines were scarce and we found only five, two of which appeared to be aborted. The date makes it certain that they belonged to the first, or only, generation. The mines were kept in a warm room for the next six weeks but no emergence took place. At the beginning of October I put them outside, laying them on the ground in an old nylon stocking; for much of the period between January and March they were under snow. On their being brought in again at the beginning of April, moths emerged on the 23rd and 28th of the month, later than other *Phyllonorycter* reared in similar circumstances. The voltinism of this species may differ in different parts of its range, but there seems to be no doubt that it is univoltine in Nottinghamshire. — A. M. EMMET, Labrey Cottage, Victoria Gardens, Saffron Walden, Essex, 18.v.1979.

*APOMYELOIS BISTRATELLA NEOPHENES* DURR. IN SHROPSHIRE. — On the August Bank Holiday Monday in 1978, Barry Goater, Dr. John Langmaid and I called briefly at Whixall Moss, Salop. Upon seeing the black fungus *Daldinia concentrica* on a burnt Birch tree I broke it off to demonstrate the feeding place of this species and the very first fungus contained a larva! Further search produced several larvae, but they were not common. The first specimen was bred by B. Goater on 11th May 1979 confirming the record. Reference to Beirne's 'Pyralid and Plume Moths' showed the known distribution of *neophanes* to be 'Surrey, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Dorset and Devon' although one of the references quoted gives also a record from Sussex. Our specimens from Shropshire would seem to indicate a remarkable extension in the known range of distribution of this species. — REV. D. J. AGASSIZ, St. James' Vicarage, 144 Hertford Road, Enfield, Middlesex EN3 5AY.